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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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KATE FIELD'S LAST DAYS ON HAWAII.

Graphic Description of the Noted Woman's Trip.

FROM THE PEN OF MRS. M. L. TODD.

Illness on the W. G. Hall—How She
Was Taken Care of—Antipathy to
Kamehameha Fish Ponds—Disease
Had Headway—Her Last Words.

HONOLULU, May 19.—H. H. Kohlsaat, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. Dear Sir—

When the Amherst eclipse expedition to Japan arrived here it was decided to remain for a week or two and visit the Island of Hawaii and its volcanoes. After the trip through the Island was over we embarked on the steamer Hall to return to Honolulu, after hearing from Mr. Lee, the proprietor of the Volcano House at Kilauea, that Miss Kate Field was expected there in a few days. At Kaawaloa, however, she and her friend, Miss Paris, came aboard the Hall, Miss Field looking very ill and worn. She went at once to bed in her stateroom, and Miss Paris asked the physician of our expedition, Dr. Adriance, to go in and see her. He came out soon, saying that she was seriously ill with pneumonia and exceedingly feverish.

Although having but slight acquaintance with her, I went in to see if I might not do something for her. She greeted me with much warmth, even enthusiasm, as I entered.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "it is such a comfort to be on a boat again, although I usually hate a boat; but to be going somewhere actually again and to see white people once more, and up-to-date white people at that!" And she took my hand and pressed it.

"I am only tired all out," she said, "riding all sorts of horses (for my own got a sore back), and tramping over the lava beds and looking into the condition of these natives. Riding astride is all right, but there can be too much of it. Yes, I am too tired to do anymore just now."

She lay back, with her cheeks very pink, and began to ask me about our expedition to Japan, in which she seemed greatly interested. This was yesterday, Monday, May 18. Her mind continually went back to her work, however, and the social and political state of the natives.

"They are being ruined by their public schools, just as America is," she went on.

"I suppose you mean that by educating everybody we spoil a great many good cooks and make a lot of inferior teachers."

"Exactly that," she said. "It's all a mistake. But they are a lovely, amiable people. I've enjoyed Hawaii, but I am pursued by Kamehameha's fish ponds. I can't strike any settlement on the Islands but what one of those malarial holes is pointed out to me. When I went to see Miss Paris at Kailua, I did think she would be intelligent enough to avoid having one on her place, but I had no sooner arrived than I began to smell malaria, so I knew there was a fish pond near by."

When I said I thought she had talked enough and would better rest, she begged me not to go; but just then we reached Kailua, where Miss Paris had to get off, and we all went ashore for an hour or two, leaving Miss Field resting comfortably. When we came back she was outside the stateroom with nothing extra over her, standing on the deck and watching some cattle being brought aboard. Dr. Adriance put her back to bed at once and told her how careless it was to get up. He had already been treating her for pneumonia.

Luuled to Sleep by Native Music.

Toward evening I had another talk with her, and as it grew dark some native Hawaiians gathered near her door and began to sing their sweet and plaintive songs, accompanied by their guitars and the native ukulal. I went in and asked her if it disturbed her. "Oh, no," she said. "Music is paradise to me, and I shall sleep all the better for it."

And indeed she did sleep, apparently very peacefully, through the evening, but Dr. Adriance saw that she was

growing worse, and he stayed all night with her. About 2 o'clock a decided change occurred, and when I came on deck very early this morning he told me he doubted if she could live twenty-four hours, that she must have had the disease for some days, and that continually exposing herself in spite of it, and paying no attention to her condition, it had made terrible headway. He asked me to tell her the truth.

I thought it probable that she might have messages to leave or letters to dictate, and I went in with block and pencil, prepared to take down anything she wished. It was very hard to tell her she must die, and she seemed to take it in a dazed sort of way at first. Then she said:

"Yes, yes; give me time. I must think of so many things."

She lay back and seemed to become almost unconscious for a moment, and I waited, but I finally aroused her gently and said:

"Miss Field, you would better tell me the address of any friends you would like to have me write to for you."

Dying Messages to Friends.

"Yes, yes, I must," she replied, and gave me an address in Washington which she spelled out carefully and accurately. Then she began to dictate a letter, which was clear enough at first but soon became confused.

"It will need a lot of editing," she finally said, and fragments of sentences relative to her work for you came at intervals. Dr. Adriance gave her stimulants, but still she continually sank into lethargy. At last I said again:

"Miss Field, who are your best friends? Whom shall I write to for you?"

"H. H. Kohlsaat, in Chicago, is my best friend on earth," she said, "and his wife is like a sister to me. If they will not take care of me nobody then she closed her eyes."

All through the morning a little as I spoke to her, but she was rapidly breathing became very labored. Maui she suddenly, her eyes and looked out. The bold and rugged and the most impressive, with cloud-shading over them, and between Island and the steamer lay a bright strip of sea, covered with white cap.

"Oh, how beautiful!" she exclaimed and for a moment her eyes brightened clearly. Then the lethargy came again and I could not arouse her. Late she looked up at me as I sat beside her and said:

"What did you say was the name of your expedition, and what are you going for?"

"The Amherst eclipse expedition," I said, "and we go to Japan to observe a total eclipse of the sun, August 9th."

"The Amherst eclipse expedition," she said brightly; and these were her last words on earth.

MABLE LOOMIS TODD.

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

Work on Stage Effects Begun—Be-
Produced in Two Months.

Work was begun yesterday on the scenery and stage settings for the military drama, "Under Two Flags," to be performed by members and friends of Company B, N. G. H.

All the parts have been given out except two, and they will be placed in a few days. Bertie Cecil and Cigarette, the two leading characters, have been assigned to a gentleman and lady whose ability to portray them is already acknowledged.

It is expected that everything will be in readiness to stage the play about the middle of August.

Beetles Still at Work.

The following communication was received by the Advertiser yesterday from Prof. A. B. Ingalls of Oahu College.

"During the past week I have observed that the blades of the leaves of certain foliage plants near and about my house have been eaten away very rapidly. Within a single night two entire blades, with the exception of the tough veins, of the large taro plants were destroyed. Stepping out upon the piazza last evening at 11:30 o'clock, I found large numbers of Japanese beetles hard at work devouring the half of a leaf yet remaining to them. Securing a sheet, I managed to capture the most of them, although a good number escaped at my approach, and after laying them in water over night I made a count this morning and found the total number captured to be 408.

"For the beetles there was upon that leaf literally 'standing room only,' and prices were going up rapidly even at that late hour."

They are now feeding Jos. Marsden's hats.

LEICESTER HOLME LANDS A BARRACUTA.

A Gempyloid Monster Which Changed Things Around.

SOME EXPERIENCE WITH SHARKS.

Twenty-seven of Various Lengths
Caught on One Trip—Captain Sim-
erson's Experience With Sharks.
Some Assayed Rich in Gold.

When the Hall left Punaluu on her last trip she had among her distinguished passengers Leicester Holme, a gentleman of means, good taste and an inclination to follow in the way of the lamented Isaac Walton, and cast a line if it was only in a wash tub.

But on the W. G. Hall there is an established rule that when gentlemen of Mr. Holme's character desire to fish his wishes are to be gratified, and he is promptly served with everything necessary to his enjoyment, from a trolling line to a heaving billow and an occasional passenger. Captain Simerson is nothing if not accomodating to tourists, and he has been known to miss his dinner in order that he might lend what assistance he could to passengers in the way of cutting bait.

On this particular occasion Mr. Holme showed a preference for shark fishing, and was ordered about the procure the necessary tackle. He was going at a slow rate and a chunk of salt beef was overboard. A fine specimen of the deep made his approach gracefully on his back and the meat was gone.

"I said Mr. Holme with quite sure, don't you? I should go over he said."

"It was caught from the deck of the W. G. Hall, off South Point, with a common trolling line; to land the fish it was necessary to back at full speed as the fish was gamey. Captain Simerson marked the spot with a barrel buoy painted red on the ends.

His loss was not

or a few minutes, but dis-
cerned of it I ordered the ves-
sel hove to and went back to look for

what we could find of the man, be-
cause he was well thought of by his wife and I knew she would want as much of him as we could find for the funeral!

"When we got back, probably four hundred yards, there was my man."

"Dead and eaten, I'll wager a guinea," said Mr. Holme.

"Not at all," promptly responded the captain, "but being towed toward us by one of the same family of sharks as the one you just saw."

"Most astonishing! Why, bless me, captain. You won't mind, dear fellow, if I doubt you, will you? Towed along the sea by a shark, don't you know, is most extraordinary. Why, in English waters those things are perfect mon-
sters and will eat a man in a moment."

With this little speech Mr. Holme sat on a soy tub

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

J. C. CLUNAY vs. LEE WAI.

Before JUDD, C. J., WHITING, J., and Circuit Judge PERRY, in place of Frear, J., disqualified.

A person seeking to enjoin a nuisance is not required to show that the neighborhood of his residence was, until the establishment of the nuisance, a resident district undisturbed by noisy trades and businesses.

A right to such injunction may be defeated if it be shown that the neighborhood has been for many years so wholly devoted to noisy trades and businesses that the addition of one more such will not sensibly add to the discomfort of the complainant. This was not the character of the neighborhood in question.

The trial Court not having made any findings as to which instruments used in the orchestra of a Chinese theater produce noise that is a nuisance, or during what hours the noise produced by such instruments disturbs complainant's sleep, the case is remitted to the Circuit Court for a hearing upon these questions.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

BY JUDD, C. J.

A bill for an injunction was filed by plaintiff in August last, to prevent the erection by defendant of a building to be used as a Chinese theatre. A preliminary injunction was denied, a demurrer overruled, and a hearing on the merits was had in October. The Circuit Judge dismissed the bill and an appeal was taken by plaintiff to this Court. A synopsis of the bill is as follows:

1. That plaintiff is the owner of certain premises in Honolulu situated on King street on the hill on the Ewa side of the Nuuanu stream, which premises are occupied as a residence.

2. That for many years past the locality in which the plaintiff's said residence is situated, has been a residence district undisturbed by noisy trades and businesses.

3. That plaintiff is informed and believes that Lee Wai, said of Honolulu, the defendant hereto, is about to and is now preparing to build, in close proximity to plaintiff's said residence, a house to be operated and used as a Chinese theatre.

4. That the performances carried on in such theatres as that proposed and now about to be built and operated by the said Lee Wai, consists very largely of pounding on gongs and drums, blowing upon various wind instruments, and performing upon various stringed instruments the names of which are unknown to the plaintiff, but which produce harsh, strident and discordant tones of great volume and continuity.

5. That the time and times during which such performances are usually enacted is between twilight in the evening and midnight.

6. That the volume, discordance and continuity of the noise so produced at such performances is so great that it will be distinctly heard upon plaintiff's said premises and will render sleep and the peace and enjoyment of life upon plaintiff's said premises, to which he is lawfully entitled, an impossibility while the same continues.

7. That if the said defendant is allowed to so erect a theatre and conduct performances therein as aforesaid, it will cause irreparable injury to plaintiff and to his rights as the owner and occupier of said premises as aforesaid, by destroying his peace and quiet and injuring the value of his said premises.

The Circuit Judge found that the evidence, which consisted mainly of depositions of some sixteen persons residing in the locality, that the allegation in the bill as to the nuisance was "overwhelming in its force and sufficiency, and stands uncontradicted," and that the plaintiff, who resides under similar circumstances with the deponents, would be subject to the same annoyance, but denied the injunction because the plaintiff had failed to sustain the allegation that his residence is situated in a locality undisturbed by noisy trades and businesses. The Judge remarked that "recognizing the fact that we are a cosmopolitan community, to say that its positive pleasure and enjoyment to one portion of the populace should be decreed a nuisance per se to the other, would be going too far without very satisfactory proof that heretofore the location in which the plaintiff resides had been free from such disturbances as he now complains of."

We do not understand that any such burden rests upon a party seeking to enjoin a nuisance. Persons may complain of a nuisance even if they erect their dwellings where they may be affected by a nuisance already existing. An offensive trade or business may be established and carried on at a point so remote from others as in no way to disturb others, and he lawful, but it may become unlawful whenever the adjacent owners devote their property to purposes of business or residence as to render the continuance of the objectionable trade incompatible with such purposes. *Taylor v. People, 6 Parker's Crim. Cases, p. 563.*

The contrary principle that a person is remissed if he comes to a nuisance is supposed erroneously to be derived from remarks of Abbott, C. J., in *Rex v. Cross, 2 Car. & Payne, 226*, and is not sustained by authority. "It used to be thought that if a man knew there was a nuisance and went and lived near it, he could not recover, because, it was said, it is he that goes to the nuisance, and not the nuisance to him. That, however, is not the law now." 2 Addison on Torts, Sec. 357, citing *Hole v. Barlow, 4 C. B. N. S., 336*. "There is no such thing as a prescriptive right or any other right to maintain a public nuisance." *Mills v. Hall et al., 9 Wend. 315.* In *Commonwealth v. Upton, 6 Gray, 478*, the Court held that "carrying on a trade for twenty years in a place remote from buildings and public roads does not entitle the owner to continue it in the same place after houses have been built and roads laid out in the neighborhood, to the occupants of and

travelers upon it is a nuisance." The reason for this rule is that the use and enjoyment of his land by a person must have reference to the rights of others and be subordinate to general laws which are established for the benefit of all. "It is only when a neighborhood has been for years so wholly given up to establishments devoted to noxious or disagreeable trades that the addition of one or more will not add sensibly to the discomfort of a complainant that his right to an injunction will be defeated."

* *Cleveland v. Citizens Gas Light Co., 20 N. J. Eq. 201.*

In Chap. 20 of Wood on *Nuisances* the learned author maintains with vigor the proposition that though there can be no prescription for a *private* nuisance, there can be one for a *public* nuisance. The case before us does not call for a ruling upon this question, for when the bill was filed the alleged nuisance was merely prospective, the theater being in process of erection, and there is no pretense that the other Chinese theater in that neighborhood had been in existence for twenty years.

But is the neighborhood wholly devoted to Chinese theaters producing noises like those complained of? The proofs are that for many years a Chinese theater was in operation on King street, west of the bridge over Nuuanu stream. This was 830 feet distant from plaintiff's residence, and it was established there before plaintiff made his residence there, but it had been removed when plaintiff's bill was filed. Performances in the next Chinese theater built in the neighborhood were begun in January, 1895. It is 725 feet from plaintiff's residence. The proposed theater was begun in August of that year, and is nearer still to plaintiff's residence, its rear being 510 feet from it, as appears by the survey in evidence.

Upon this showing we cannot say that the neighborhood is so wholly devoted to noises of the character complained of that the addition of one or more Chinese theaters with its orchestra would not sensibly add to the annoyance and discomfort of the plaintiff. The fact, if it be a fact, that the plaintiff did not complain of the orchestra of the Chinese theater 725 feet from him is nothing against his complaining of the one 510 feet from him.

That noise alone may be the subject in equity for an injunction is unquestioned. *Wood, Nuisances, Sec. 611.*

Pending the appeal we understand that the defendant, being unrestrained by injunction, has completed his theater and that it is in operation, presumably with an orchestra of the character alleged, which we find from the testimony of competent witnesses to be indispensable to the performance of Chinese military dramas. We have no doubt that the loud and discordant noises produced by some of the instruments used, though pleasing to Chinese audiences who gather there (not necessarily all residents in the locality), are annoying and disturbing to the plaintiff and the neighborhood in general at night, during the hours generally devoted to sleep and quiet.

We are not authorized to compel the removal of defendant's building, for it is not objectionable as a structure, nor will we enjoin the performing of Chinese or other theatrical or operatic performances in the said structure, for of themselves they disturb no one; nor can we enjoin musical accompaniments if not so "loud, harsh, strident and continuous" as to be a nuisance. The plaintiff has shown by the affidavits of a large number of credible persons living within the acoustic sphere of the noise of instruments used by the orchestra of a Chinese theater that such noise would seriously interfere with their sleep and quiet. But there is no exact testimony showing what particular instruments used in such an orchestra produce the offensive noises. We do not feel warranted to enjoin the use of all and every kind of Chinese musical instruments, but only of such whose noise would disturb the complainant in the enjoyment of his quiet and rest. Nor, considering the evidence in this case, are we willing to enjoin the reasonable use of even a full Chinese orchestra with its objectionable instruments at such hours of the day or night wherein the noise so made would not disturb the quiet and rest of the complainant, remembering that the complainant alleges in his bill that the time in which Chinese orchestras play is between twilight and midnight.

The evidence shows that the noise produced by the instruments out of which come "harsh, strident and discordant tones," annoys and disturbs complainant only to this extent, to-wit, in that, being produced at unseemly hours, it seriously interferes with his sleep, or, rather, attempt to get sleep. In other words, complainant has failed to prove affirmatively that the aforesaid noise is such as to annoy or inconvenience him at any time other than that devoted by him to sleep; and, consequently, further inquiry in the Circuit Court should be limited, on this branch of the case, to the question of, what are the hours within which the production of said noise should be enjoined by reason of its interference with complainant's sleep.

We think that an injunction ought to issue enjoining the use of said objectionable instruments during the hours within which the noise produced by them interferes with complainant's sleep. The case is remitted to the Circuit Court of the First Circuit for a finding upon these two questions, to-wit: As to what are the objectionable instruments, and what are the hours within which their use should be enjoined.

L. A. Thurston and A. G. M. Robertson for plaintiff. Hartwell & Stanley for defendant.

Honolulu, June 13, 1896.

Mr. James Ferdu, an old soldier residing at Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly rise. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. J.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii in Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WATTY, Copartners under the name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs vs. UECIA BROWN, Administrator of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will annexed, and H. E. MOLTYBE, Executor under the will of J. S. Walker, TALIA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband; WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID KAHAKUA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and KACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1894, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliiolani Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1)

The following in said Honolulu located parts of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mihili and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on rear (east) end of the Opera House 75 feet, on Mihili Street 201 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street, then on Queen Street 242.8 feet, thence from Queen Street to King Street 88.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 169.125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all three parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keaweanahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 67, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana 1, L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3566, L. C. A. 6428, mentioned in deed of Keaweanahi to Kealakau and others to W. M. Gibson, dated May 13th, 1889, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—The parcel of land at Laihina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kih Nahalehu to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Laihina described in L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in Royal Patent 3519, Royal Patent 1196, Royal Patent 1197, and in Royal Patent 1198.

(2)

Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa'ahakamani, mentioned in deed of Keaweanahi to Kealakau and others to W. M. Gibson, dated May 13th, 1889, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—The parcel of land at Laihina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kih Nahalehu to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in Royal Patent 3519, Royal Patent 1196, Royal Patent 1197, and in Royal Patent 1198.

(3)

Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Hukuhiva, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupua of Pailawai, containing 5897 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7033, and in deed from L. Haaelea, Liber 16, folios 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupua of Kealakau, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1867, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupua of Maunale, containing 3442.83 acres, described in Royal Patent 7757, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above mentioned.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 8045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Heier, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 88.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 238.83 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelihiwa and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 48, folio 820, and in deed of Kealakau to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 889, and in deed from Kealakau to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 829.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Ufama Pashao and another, dated November 27, 1888, recorded in Liber 216, folio 39, and described in Land Commission Award 8347, Royal Patent 5187, containing 89 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 2403, containing 52.7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson by Puhalu, by deed dated April 24, 1884, recorded in Liber 20, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10,328, containing 72.100 acres, conveyed by Kaitolu to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1885, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Ninth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1887, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4780, conveyed by Keaweanahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 398.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4757, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1878, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 363, to Kasina conveyed by K. Kasina to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 26, 1885, recorded in Liber 55, folio 123.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paomai containing 9078 acres, and of Kamoku, containing 821 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$600, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kealua Aupuni, Pawil and Kameo, containing 8360 acres, expiring June 24, 1908, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 228 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu, containing 7860 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$200, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other households on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows:

The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson depasturing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

(4)

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kina Nabaoela to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108 folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1896.

Some idiot has attempted to be very funny by publishing a "Synopsis of What the Legislature of 1896 Did for the Hawaiian Islands." The pamphlet is full of blank pages except that on the last page appear the words "Has anything been omitted?" The only redeeming feature about the pamphlet is that it furnished work for some printing establishment and in consequence a little more money has been put into circulation. The author wisely withdraws his name.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Admiral Belknap says that Great Britain might as properly take Dr. Jameson to the Transvaal border and compel the Boers to receive him as to force Hawaii to admit Ashford again after he has been banished for conspiracy against the Government. The effrontery of such a proceeding is so clear that it is incredible that it should even be considered. This is all very true, but we'll wait till Great Britain attempts to force Ashford upon the country before worrying very much. The English would find as hard a nut to crack in Hawaii as they have in the Transvaal.

It has been suggested that when the next Fourth of July comes around those interested in the Hawaiian celebration pursue different tactics from the methods used this year. In the first place, there should be a public call for a meeting of citizens. Notwithstanding the excellence of the personnel, privately appointed committees are not in keeping with popular celebrations. Having accomplished a proper organization there is no reason why the program cannot be easily arranged and well carried out. It is to be hoped, however, that before July 4, 1897, events will be so shaped as to wipe out the problem of a double celebration.

The reference recently made to the effect that the readiness of American citizens of this country to fire on the troops from the Philadelphia was an evidence of a lack of loyalty to the old flag is a direct insult to every member of the American colony who stood by this country in its hour of need. The contemplated landing of the American troops was nothing more or less than a contemplated act of piracy. Had the marines landed, the Stars and Stripes would have been disgraced as they have never been before in the history of the United States. Thanks to the pluck of the American supporters of the Hawaiian Government, the Chief Executive of the United States was given a lesson in loyalty and patriotism that he will never forget to his dying day. What good effect that lesson has had upon him we cannot say, but the American people, the bone and sinew of the American Republic, have not failed to note, the incident and to honor their fellow-countrymen in Hawaii for the firm stand for the principles for which men have willingly given their lives to defend.

The whole account of Slatin Pasha's twelve years' captivity and final escape from the followers of the Mahdi is one of the most romantic episodes of the country, but probably one of the most curious incidents is the story of his sword. In 1882 he surrendered at Darfur and gave up his sword, which he had received on entering the Austrian Army, and on which, when he entered the Egyptian service, he had had his name engraved in Arabic characters. In 1895, when he had escaped and went to London, his sword was returned to him. It had been bought by a tourist by a native on the Nile. The explanation is that the Mahdi presented Slatin's sword to one of his followers and that when the Mahdis were defeated by General Grenfell in 1889, the owner of the sword was killed and it was picked up by the villager, who sold it to the tourist. But it certainly was a wonderful restoration of lost property. That same sword has started with its owner once more for the Sudan, and may yet be buried in the heart of him whom Slatin calls "my tyrannical master and life-long enemy, the Khalifa." After reading a full account of Slatin's adventures it is not surprising he feels as he writes.

Mention was made in this journal of bicycles for the police, but the cycle has gone clean ahead of that record. Police, klugs, farmers, merchants and mechanics, brave men and fair women may use bicycles, but with all their indorsement the bicycle could never have reached the height of dignity it now has. The cycle has caused some ribaldry, and also some pretty writing.

Viewed from the standpoint of Puck and Judge, it is humorous. Viewed from the standpoint of Life, it is archaeological. One of the latest numbers of Life solved the vexed question of the Venus de Milo by irrefutably showing that the statue was meant to represent a Venus on her wheel. But we must now approach the subject of cycling in neither its humorous nor its archaeological aspect. It must be approached with reverence. From the columns of the Queenslander we learn that a Bishop of that colony performs his ecclesiastical and episcopal visiting on a cycle. Visions of local Bishops flying around on wheels fills the mind with satisfaction and the eye with peace. It is stated that a Bishop's costume is an ideal one for cycling, the gaiters doing away with any need of trouser clips. Reverently we wait for the Episcopal wheel.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The United States have further protected themselves from the tide of foreign immigration. Criminals, diseased or pauper immigrants have been shut out for some time, but now there is to be an educational test. By the new bill "all male persons between sixteen and sixty who can not both read and write the English language or some other language" are to be excluded.

Of course all depends upon the enforcement of the law, and it will be hard to enforce, for at the main ports of entry a perfect army of linguists will have to be on hand. The immigrants into the United States are a polyglot set of people. Set aside such widely known languages as French, Spanish, Italian or German, there is Malay, Hindu, Pushtu, Icelandic, Finn, and goodness knows how many more. A column might easily be filled with them. Is the customs department of the United States going to keep professor of each of these on tap, as it were, at the principal custom houses? Or will one set be kept rotating, or rather oscillating, between San Francisco and New York. The professors would have rather a hard time of it.

The chances are good that there will not, in everyday practice, be a strict observance of the law. The best feature about the measure is that it is one more step forward in the movement to regulate immigration into the United States.

CONTENTS OF BIG DAILIES.

The subject of the matter used in the large dailies of the United States is commented upon from both sides of the continent. In San Francisco the Argonaut wages continual war and in New York, Life is ever keeping the subject before the people. One of the most striking cartoons in Life appeared in the last number received. It represents a hideous monster crawling out of a sewer, its jaws dripping with filth and its body made of "scare heads" from newspapers dealing with the worst of social crimes and pushing its pearsome head among a group of pretty and innocent school children. The cartoon was satirical but true. Take up any of the great dailies and you find matter in them which is of no news value whatever, and is essentially salacious. If a great crime is committed there is good reason that people should know of it. But there is no earthly reason why all the disgusting details should be given. Why should we have gore and filth poured into the family circle?

Of course, on the other hand, the newspaper proprietors turn round and say, if we did not supply these details we should go astern. Where we are making hundreds of thousands now, we would be making nothing at all. We must cater for the public taste. It is a pretty poor comment on the public taste, however. A reform will come some day and the great dailies become fit for reading "virginibus puerisque," or in plain English, for our boys and girls. There has been much matter in some of the late files from the Coast which has been utterly unfit reading for any young people, in fact, a youth or maiden might just as well read the Police Gazette as some of the great Pacific Coast dailies.

A COMING EDUCATOR.

Professor Alexander, through the medium of educational friends at the coast, has secured for the Summer School Professor F. B. Dessler, Ph. D., of the State Normal School at Los Angeles. Professor Dessler is one of the three or four strongest pedagogical men in the State of California, and his reputation is national. He studied under Stanley Hall at Clark University and received high praise for his work there. For the past two years he has been at the head of the department of pedagogy in the Los Angeles school. There he has dealt with every-day questions of practical school work, and has had very successful experience in directing the studies of teachers in the schools, especially in connection with the County Teachers Institutes.

Dr. Dessler is thirty-seven years old. In earlier years he had experience in

teaching in district schools in Indiana, and had also experience as high school principal and superintendent of schools in that State. One of his most important contributions to science, "Studies in the Psychology of Touch," may be found in the American Journal of Psychology, Vol. vi, No. 3. The Professor is also a collaborator on the new German pedagogical magazine, "Die Kinderföhler." It must be further added that the Professor is an able and a fluent speaker.

To obtain the services of such a man is decidedly for the advantage of the Hawaiian public, and Professor Alexander is to be congratulated upon the success that has crowned his efforts to get a good pedagogical man to lecture to the teachers here.

The presence of such a man will be inspiring and will help to bring our educational system in touch with that of California. And that is what we decidedly need. The whole fabric of the American body politic is based on its free schools, and if we are to join that body politic we must get our teachers and schools in line with theirs.

DECISION AGAINST THE TRAMWAYS.

Another court has spoken upon the injustices practiced upon the people of Honolulu by the Hawaiian Tramways Company. The rights of the people are sustained, and it is to be hoped that this is but one item in the riot act which the people will continue to proclaim until Honolulu is provided with street-car accommodation that is at least worthy of the name and carries with it some of the features of modern progress.

Judge Carter's decision given on Wednesday in the two Tramways cases is broad and comprehensive. It disposes completely of the corporation's contention that it can evade the decision of the District Court requiring a five-cent fare between two points, by making the public change cars in the middle of the journey and paying fare on both cars. The Court says: "The language of the statute is not ambiguous. It provides that within Judd street, the Industrial School and Punahoa street the fare shall be 5 cents for each passenger. In the first case the car made one continuous trip, within the limits defined by law, and the fare was 5 cents. It is equally clear that the defendant company was entitled to but one fare of 5 cents in the second case. By a mere change of cars the company company does not become entitled to an additional fare. There exists one general system of street railway within the points above mentioned, and where a line on one street crosses or connects with a line on another street, a passenger who has paid his fare is entitled to ride upon such cross or connecting car within the statutory limits without paying on additional fare."

This decision obviously includes the right of transfer from the Valley line either direction.

It remains to be seen whether the Tramways Company will endeavor to evade this decision by further shifting of routes or changing of time tables. In any case it has been playing with fire in the past, and will be in the future, unless it accepts the decision of the Circuit Court, at least until an appeal can be decided by the Supreme Court. Until a proper transfer system is established the company is laying itself liable to as many suits for the penalty of one hundred dollars as there are citizens who feel disposed to bring them. The public has been tolerant in the past, but it may feel disposed to make the company pay for any further obstinacy.

At just this point the political conditions of Hawaii step in. The constitution of the Republic of Hawaii declares for annexation to the United States. The foundation rock of the governmental principles shows on the face of it that the political conditions of the country are in a transitory state. The people of the country, loyal aliens and native sons, after a continuous struggle, have come to the conclusion that for the proper protection of personal and property rights Hawaii must needs be under the steady hand of one of the great nations of the world. To bring up the question of naturalization at this time, to compare Hawaiian naturalization with American, British or French naturalization at this time is utter and absolute political rubbish. It can only be regarded as a shabby subterfuge to carry possible favor in Washington. It would be naturalization as a political move and not naturalization as a display of fealty. The "truly loyal" would find that the political eyes in and about Washington are not as weak and short-sighted as some of the enthusiastic denizens of Hawaii give them credit.

The so-called aliens of Hawaii are exercising rights of citizenship given them by the law of the land. Neither the Government or any supporter of the Government has the right to attempt to force naturalization or place the naturalized citizen on a higher plain of loyalty than the aliens granted special rights of citizenship. Such action on the part of the Government would be an inexcusable breach of the law. The advocacy by the individual of such action simply discloses the hand of the ward politician, who under the guise of true loyalty attempts to fool the people in order to obtain personal ends.

Until the United States has either accepted or refused to include this country within its body politic, the discussion of naturalization has no place in Hawaii.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The departure of Adjutant Egner of the Salvation Army gives occasion to consider the position of that body.

balloon, though balloons carrying self-registering instruments have gone up to the height of 30,000 feet. At such height the cold is intense, the thermometers registering 101 deg. Fahrenheit below zero. The cold of space must therefore be awful. Such experiments make us realize somewhat of what is beyond the range of our little world. Absolute silence and absolute cold. The average decrease of temperature per hundred feet is now ascertained to be 0.49 Fahrenheit. The original books give 0.10 Fahrenheit, but the Berlin experiments prove them wrong.

The increase of wind velocity with high elevation is another thing that has been thoroughly established. Thus at a height of 3,000 to 10,000 feet on a clear, almost calm September day, the wind velocity was scarcely six and a half miles an hour, between 13,000 and 20,000 feet, it was over thirty-five miles an hour, and a pilot balloon which reached a height of nearly 60,000 feet was carried at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

Man has made and continues to make himself master of the forces of nature. He may then become master of the air as he became first master of the earth and then of the water. There certainly seems no limit to what the intellect of man can reach. It has in turn controlled and made a slave of most of the great forces; whether it can fully control all is what no one knows at present.

NATURALIZATION AGAIN.

One of the newborn "truly loyal" who has taken up the naturalization question makes the contention that surrender of citizenship is not surrender of nationality. In the physical sense of the word this is true, but in no other. The man born in France is always a Frenchman, he is of French flesh and blood and must be born again to surrender his nationality. As affecting the legal standing of the Frenchman, however, when he goes to the United States and surrenders his French citizenship, he surrenders his French nationality. As a nation his native country has nothing to demand from him, he is absolutely and completely denationalized, and from the time he holds up his right hand to foreswear his allegiance, France as a nation knows him no more.

Turning to Hawaii, where rights of citizenship are granted without naturalization, it is claimed that no man can now truly fealty to the land of his adoption without becoming naturalized. This depends entirely upon the man. One thing, however, is certain, if he is not loyal to the country under the special rights of citizenship granted, he will never be loyal as a duly naturalized citizen. Providing he has shown due fealty as a special rights citizen, it might then be asked, why should he object to take out the regular papers of naturalization, which is only one little step further?

At just this point the political conditions of Hawaii step in. The constitution of the Republic of Hawaii declares for annexation to the United States. The foundation rock of the governmental principles shows on the face of it that the political conditions of the country are in a transitory state. The people of the country, loyal aliens and native sons, after a continuous struggle, have come to the conclusion that for the proper protection of personal and property rights Hawaii must needs be under the steady hand of one of the great nations of the world. To bring up the question of naturalization at this time, to compare Hawaiian naturalization with American, British or French naturalization at this time is utter and absolute political rubbish. It can only be regarded as a shabby subterfuge to carry possible favor in Washington. It would be naturalization as a political move and not naturalization as a display of fealty. The "truly loyal" would find that the political eyes in and about Washington are not as weak and short-sighted as some of the enthusiastic denizens of Hawaii give them credit.

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The time will come when it will be as impossible for a teacher to practice his profession without having passed through a university as it would be for a doctor to practice medicine without a proper training. The time is far off, but it most assuredly will come.

Much has been done to advance the profession of teaching; the teachers of the present day understand their profession far better than those of the past, but it is very few of them who thoroughly understand it in all its broad bearings. A mere smattering of psychology does not make a teacher. The science of pedagogy is much further reaching. True, it rests on psychology, but as a recent writer says, it finds the definition of the aim of education in ethics; it traces the development of educational principles, and studies comparatively the great national systems of education evolved by the different civilized peoples; it sets forth the best practice of the present

day in the art of teaching; it includes a large number of practical topics, such as school organization, buildings, etc., and receives valuable aid from a number of sources, such as medicine, sociology and aesthetics.

EUROPEAN SLAVE TRADERS.

What is written by the French about the Germans, or the Germans about the French, needs to be taken with a considerable grain of salt. Edward Guillaumet, a member of the French Chamber, however, has been going for his own people, and the Christliche Welt of Leipzig has been showing up the Germans, so that it seems that we in each case get the truth. The question is the slave trade in Africa.

Guillaumet draws attention to the fact that the French have made use of slavery as a means of enriching their own people. He points out from documentary evidence that the French officials, "in accordance with the custom of the land, captured as booty of war," the natives of the villages they had plundered, and had them, upon the completion of the campaign, brought these captives to the coast and used them as payment to their servants and to buy horses with. In July, 1894, when the town of Bosse was captured, a regular slave hunt took place, the proceeds of which were used by the officials in payment of the costs of the campaign and the wages of the soldiers.

Here the members of the Salvation Army stand high in the estimation of all classes of people. The depression in trade and agriculture a few years ago caused thousands to be in a semi-destitute condition, and the Salvation Army bravely grappled with the situation and its good organization enabled its members to do an amount of good which has never been forgotten.

Here the members of the Salvation Army have not had to face the opposition which they have found in other places. They have never been mobbed, or had stones thrown at them. They have, in fact, met with the most cordial sympathy in this work and have received ready assistance. Their work has not had the same "booming" success apparent in many other cities. However, they have done good in a quiet way.

The very fact of not having met vigorous opposition is, we believe, the cause of the Army not having been as prominent here as elsewhere.

In point of fact, what can an Army do in an aggressive way with a people who agree that what it is doing is right?

The presence of people, however, who devote themselves to a good cause, who go to the very lowest among the community, who live pure and simple lives, who are an example of self-devotion, is a benefit to the people that they live among. And in this the members of the Salvation Army in Hawaii have done, and are doing, a great deal of good to the country. And as such we honor them.

What the outcome of the Salvation Army will be it is hard to predict. It is by no means the only religious organization which has set out with high ideals and great personal sacrifices only to find that as success crowned the plans of the founders, it also sapped the vitality of the organization. Such a fate overtakes almost every human effort in this direction. As long as there is the pressure from without, so long will the energy be kept up within, but let the pressure be withdrawn, let brilliant success come, and the downward grade is often entered upon.

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

President Schuman, in the pages of the Forum, says that the next development in the universities will be a graduate school of pedagogy, which will be open only to college graduates or persons of similar standing, which will uplift, enoble and liberalize the teaching profession—as schools of law, medicine and technology have already dignified the callings of the lawyer, the doctor and the engineer.

There have been other expressions of opinion upon this important matter. To be a thorough teacher, one that works on, broad, not narrow, lines, a man or woman needs a university training. The normal school does not give what the school of pedagogy at a great university can give. The normal school is far too narrow in its scope. It does not work on broad university lines. The school of pedagogy must require of its pupils some hard and general previous training, and must be, in fact, a post-graduate school.

The time will come when it will be as impossible for a teacher to practice his profession without having passed through a university as it would be for a doctor to practice medicine without a proper training. The time is far off, but it most assuredly will come.

Much has been done to advance the profession of teaching; the teachers of the present day understand their profession far better than those of the past, but it is very few of them who thoroughly understand it in all its broad bearings. A mere smattering of psychology does not make a teacher. The science of pedagogy is much further reaching. True, it rests on psychology, but as a recent writer says, it finds the definition of the aim of education in ethics; it traces the development of educational principles, and studies comparatively the great national systems of education evolved by the different civilized peoples; it sets forth the best practice of the present

Canada's 1,411,000 square miles of territory previously unnamed has been duly mapped out and the different sections given a distinctive label. The new districts are as follows: Ungava, which includes all the district between Hudson's bay and the Arctic ocean, with the exception of the narrow coast line of Labrador. Franklin, the great group of islands north of Hudson's straits and lying between the 60th and 125th degree of west longitude. West of this again is Mackenzie, taking in the mainland country between the northern limit of Athabasca and the Arctic sea, and being between the 100th meridian of longitude and a line about 500 miles west and parallel with the Mackenzie river. Yukon includes the district inclosed between the latter line and the northern boundary of British Columbia, the eastern boundary of Alaska and the Arctic ocean. Ungava is almost as extensive as British Columbia, and Mackenzie is larger than British Columbia and Quebec combined. Of the remaining districts, each is bigger than Ontario.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Scarcely ever since the existence of our Government has any President reached such a lower depth of contempt in the opinion of Congress as has been reached by Mr. Cleveland. This was significantly expressed last week by the vote in passing over his veto the river and harbor bill. The veto was vetoed by the House by a vote of 220 to 60, only 30 Democrats and 26 Republicans voting to sustain the veto, while in the Senate only 5 voted with the President. Even in Kentucky, hitherto the strong bulwark of Democracy, Cleveland's name was hissed and flouted in the Democratic State convention last week, and Carlisle fared no better. Cleveland was also hissed in the Virginia convention. In the future generations Cleveland's administration will be hated for his betrayal of liberty in the cause of Cuba and Hawaii, if for no other reasons. It is blessed to think the country will be relieved of his nightmare administration in about eight months more.—Troy (N. Y.) Budget.

SHOE IS NOW ON OTHER FOOT.

Department Commander Masteller Gives His Opinion.

SONS OF VETERANS WERE WRONG

Letter From Post Commander Greene
Stating the Facts—Nationality of a
Preacher a Matter of Luck.
The Heart is What Counts.

Shortly after the unfortunate disagreement between the head of the Sons of Veterans and the G. A. R. Post Commander Greene addressed the following communication to George H. Robertson, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of California and Nevada:

HONOLULU, H. I., June 2, 1896.
Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Asst. Adj't. Gen'l., Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R.:

My Dear Sir and Comrade—I regret the necessity of informing you that a serious disturbance has occurred between Post No. 45 and Geo. C. Wiltz Camp, No. 4, Sons of Veterans. I will state, as briefly as possible, the point of disagreement, without introducing any details of the controversy. At our regular monthly meeting for May we received and accepted an invitation to attend di-



T. C. MASTELLER.

Commander Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R.

vine services on the evening of Sunday, May 24th, from the First M. E. Church of Honolulu, church whose membership is wholly American, but whose pastor was born and educated in Canada, married an American lady and joined the California Conference of the M. E. Church, a man of strong American sympathies and who has not been afraid to declare from his pulpit his belief that the Great Republic of America, in all matters of human progress and human liberty, was the "beacon light of the world."

Our invitation to Camp Wiltz to join us on that occasion was accepted by them and arrangements made to join us at our post room and with us march in a body to the church. The hour appointed found the Veterans in line, but not one Son of a Veteran made his appearance.

On the following morning I addressed a note to Capt. McGrew, commanding Camp Wiltz, Sons of Veterans, asking why his camp was not represented at the church service held for our mutual benefit, and received from him a reply in substance as follows:

"In a city where there are several American pastors of American congregations, and on a day so distinctively American, one of them should have been selected to deliver the eulogy on the men who died in defense of their flag."

I took the ground that the Sunday evening service was not a part of the Memorial Day service, but simply a religious service having no political nor national significance. That the conditions of eligibility to membership in our order wholly ignore the question of nationality. That on that Sunday we take our places in the pews of the church, as common sinners, and expect to be preached to as such, eulogies on the men who have done but their duty being far from the purpose for which such Sabbath service was intended by the founders of our order.

I would respectfully ask the decision of our Department Commander whether the position I have taken is correct.

Yours in F. C. and L.

R. JAY GREENE, P. C.

In response to this, T. C. Masteller, Department Commander for California and Nevada, wrote Post Commander Greene as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11, 1896.
R. Jay Greene, P. C., Geo. W. De Long Post, No. 45, Honolulu, H. I.:

Dear Sir and Comrade—The Assistant Adjutant General has just handed me your favor of the 2d inst., and I have concluded to write you myself.

As you are aware, the Grand Army of the Republic is neither a political nor sectarian organization. Its members vote as they please and belong to any church, or no church at all, "as the spirit moves them," and in this country they attend any church and all churches. This year part of the posts in this city listened to the Department Chaplain, a Congregationalist, on May 24th, while the others went to St. Mary's Church and listened to an address by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. We don't ask whether the divine we listen to was born in the

United States, or Canada, or Dahomey, or the Isles of the Sea, if he tells us his sermon or address will be properly seasoned with patriotism, with good broad Americanism.

After reading what you say about the feelings and utterances of the pastor to whom Post No. 45 listened on the evening of May 24th, I think you did the proper thing in going to hear him, no matter where he was born. Birth is an accident, anyway, but the man is what he makes himself, and if his heart is right the place of his nativity makes but little difference, and this pastor is evidently a lover of American institutions and American liberty. He has given evidence of it both by terming this land of our birth "the beacon light of the world" and by marrying a lady who was born here.

Your position that the Sunday service is not properly a part of the Memorial Day exercises, but simply a patriotic religious service, is correct. It is made to the posts as a recommendation, and has grown into a custom of late years, while the exercises on the 30th day of May are obligatory upon posts. You are also correct when you said that eligibility to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic wholly ignored the question of nationality, and you might have added of religion also. In your own post you have the nationality question proved by Comrade V. V. Ashford, who was born in Canada but fought in the United States I presume you would have no difficulty in proving the religious side from your own membership, too.

In my judgment, the Camp of the Sons of Veterans in Honolulu would have shown fully as much patriotism and great deal more sense, leaving courtesy entirely out of the discussion, had they attended the church their fathers attended, and to which they had accepted an invitation. Their fathers learned what patriotism and loyalty meant in the fiery furnace of war, where deeds were at a premium and wind, at a very large discount. That Camp of Sons ought to sit at the feet of their sires a while longer, and study first principles before attempting to teach what it is evident they do not understand.

Yours in F. C. and L.,
T. C. MASTELLER,
Dept' Commander.

RED PAINT DAUBS.

Found on the Fences and Mail Boxes on Nuuanu Avenue.

Work Artistically Done by One Joaquin Pimento "Just for Fun."

A Big Contract.

Joaquin Pimento, a Portuguese lad of 15 summers, and an employee of J. Emmeluth & Co.'s tin shop, was arrested Tuesday afternoon for attempting the very large contract of painting the town red, beginning with Nuuanu avenue, one of the main thoroughfares.

Shortly after noon on Tuesday Post master-General Oat made complaint at police headquarters that some one had painted red the mail box outside the Mist home on Nuuanu street, as well as the one at the corner of School street and Nuuanu avenue.

Detective Kaapa started up Nuuanu avenue at once, and upon reaching Kukui street noticed red paint on the fence running up to the Chinese store in that vicinity. At intervals all the way up Nuuanu avenue dabs of red paint were found on the Ewa side on either the fences or the telephone poles. In one or two places the letters "H. I." were found. Proceeding on further up Detective Kaapa found two flower stands at the Hobron home that had been daubed with the same kind of paint.

On the roof of the Hobron house a Portuguese and the boy Pimento were seen arranging some tin fixtures. The boy's clothes were covered with red paint. The servants about the place were questioned as to the mystery of the flower stands, and it was learned that, while they had not seen Pimento paint these, they had seen him daub a piece of pipe that lay near by.

Pimento was called down and questioned, but he gave evasive answers. However, upon arrival at the police station he confessed the whole thing and told of how the red paint he had used was some that had been rejected by the Portuguese plumber whom he was helping at Hobron's, and which he was ordered to return to the tin shop for the proper kind. He had nothing special to do on the way down, and thought to furnish himself amusement by artistic dashes of the brush on anything that happened to come in his way.

This is by no means the first escapade. In his story yesterday he confessed that he and his father, who were suspected of being the "ghosts" in a certain haunted house on the Ewa side of Waikahulu bridge last year, were the people who threw stones at the windows and caused them to give out those peculiar sounds which so many people noticed at the time. It will be remembered that, although Pimento and his father were arrested nothing could be proved regarding their complicity in the affair. The boy stated that he and his father stood right in amongst the policemen detailed to watch the house, and threw stones at the house without being detected.

Added to these shortcomings is an other which Pimento will not forget

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

very soon Three years ago he was tried, convicted and sentenced to two years in the reform school for setting fire to the Halawa canefields on Hawaii. This likewise he did for fun.

The red paint case came up in the Police Court yesterday, but was continued until Friday morning.

BARELY ESCAPES DEATH.

Electric Light Pole Falls With the Line Foreman Upon it.

Planned to the Ground in an Uncomfortable Manner—Saved Through the Agency of a Bench.

Had it not been for a certain bench last night, J. Kasalokai, line foreman of the Government Electric Light works, would have been crushed to death under an electric light pole. As it was he escaped with but slight injury.

It was about 7:20 o'clock and Kasalokai had climbed the pole on Richards street just outside the hotel, for the purpose of turning on the current necessary to light the band stand for the concert by the Hawaiian Band.

He had almost reached the iron boxes containing the switches when the pole fell over into the hotel yard and just a little makai of the stand. It struck the fence, shattering this by its tremendous force, and then struck the bench, which fortunately held it.

Kasalokai had made an attempt to jump, but the pole fell in the direction he had sought to throw himself, and he was pinned under the uppermost part of it. Had it not been for the bench near the fence, Kasalokai would have been crushed to death. As it was, the pole struck him in the back, injuring him slightly.

An examination of the pole brought to light a pretty state of affairs. The part near the ground had rotted away, leaving a piece about three inches in diameter to support a large pole which it would take two men to lift. Attention has already been called to dangerous telephone and electric light poles. The incident of last evening is perhaps even better than the columns of the press when it comes to a remedy of some kind. Some one asked last night, "Who's to blame?" but no one volunteered an answer.

HAWAIIAN FOURTH.

Program Arranged for Fitting Celebration—Prizes to be Given.

The following program has been arranged by a committee of citizens for the Hawaiian part of the celebration to take place on the Fourth of July.

Appropriations to the amount of a thousand dollars have been made, and the outlook is promising for a good double celebration. One of the features will be the "elegant exhibition of fireworks."

A public reception will be held by President and Mrs. Dole from 10 to 12 a. m.

Bicycle Relay Race, 7 a. m.

Parade of First Regiment, 8:30.

Reception at Executive building, 10 to 12 a. m.

National Salute, twenty-one guns, 12 m.

Field sports at baseball grounds, 1:30 to 4.

Baseball, 4.

Aquatic Sports, 4:30.

Fireworks, 7:30.

The ball game, the same as everything else, is free and all are invited.

These are the committees:

Finance—Andrew Brown, J. A. McDaniel, W. C. Wilder, Jr.

Parade, Salute and Band—Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Major McLeod and Captain Smith.

Sports—J. W. Jones, Ed. Towse, T. B. Murray, F. B. McStockier.

Fireworks—J. A. Kennedy, W. R. Sims, W. G. Ashley, John Emmeluth, J. S. Martin, J. H. Fisher, W. H. Hoogs.

AMERICAN CELEBRATION.

Efforts Centered Upon Ball and Literary Exercises.

The American Fourth of July Committee held another meeting last night at which there was quite a free expression of opinion and a further cutting down of the program to prevent in-

terference with the Hawaiian Committee.

In consequence of the apparent desire of the organization to hold the athletic events at the ball grounds, instead of Independence Park, the American Committee withdrew its offer to use Independence Park and decided not to hold the usual picnic.

This simmers the American celebration down to a ball on the evening of the 3d, salutes morning and evening of the Fourth, and literary exercises in the pavilion. The committee has decided to concentrate its energies on what amounts to two events and carry those through in the proper American style.

The time of holding the literary exercises has not been definitely decided, owing to the hour set for the President's reception. The function at the Park will follow as soon after the reception as possible. Rev. D. P. Birnie has consented to deliver the address of the day.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOT

Challenge Received From the Denver Rifle Club.

William H. Bell, late of Denver, Colo., but at present in charge of the Linotypes in the Hawaiian Gazette Company, has received a letter from J. N. Lower, on behalf of the Denver Rifle Club, requesting him to act for that organization in arranging a match between their team and a team of Honolulu riflemen. The matter has been submitted to Captain Dodge, of the Sharpshooters, and will probably be brought up at the next meeting of the Sharpshooters, and very likely a match will be arranged.

This match, if it comes off, will be an interesting international event, being a case of Greek meeting Greek, as it were, for the Denver Club stands very high in rifle circles in the States. The Hawaiian Sharpshooters can put a team in the field, however, that will make it interesting for the Denver men

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Metropolitan Meat Market Driver's Spinal Cord Injured Yesterday.

Frightened Horses the Cause of the Unfortunate Accident—Chances of Recovery Small.

While driving one of the large meat wagons in the rear of the Metropolitan Meat Market, King street, at about 9:15 a. m. yesterday, Edward Stromberg, an employee of the meat company, sustained injuries to his spine which will most likely prove fatal.

He had just driven into the back yard with a rather spirited team of horses, and noticing that a native was following him in another wagon, backed toward the shed adjoining the rear of the market proper in order to allow him to pass. The horses became frightened and backed up suddenly. The shed being low, one of the iron bolts holding the girders struck Stromberg in the back of the neck and doubled him up on the seat. This did not seem to hurt him much, and he stood up to drive ahead. The horses made a plunge and Stromberg's chest came into contact with the large wooden girder. He was thrown upon the seat, striking the back of this with great force.

When Albert Hassis of the Metropolitan Meat Company rushed out to help the man, he was found with his head hanging down toward the back part of the wagon and his legs dangling sideways toward the front. He was as limp as a rag.

For a few moments Stromberg was unconscious, but came to upon application of water. He was examined by Dr. Ryder and ordered removed to the hospital, where it was found that his backbone was dislocated and the spinal cord injured in the dorsal region. The dislocation was replaced. The great danger comes from the injury to the spinal cord, which in such cases usually results in death. Dr. Ryder stated last night that the chances for the man's recovery were but small.

DR. HUSTLE'S TROUBLE.

Co. D Minstrels Preparing for a First-class Show.

In the performance given some months ago by the talented members of Company D the only thing lacking was dancing. With the exception of Overshiner there seemed to be no member of the company capable of getting out on the boards and shaking a shoe. Under the graceful management of Mr. Finney three of the boys have been drilled into the way of doing a song and dance that will be a feature of the show.

The afterpiece, which has been christened "The Hawaiian Medical Association," promises to be one of the funniest things seen since the old Kaffilucas. The first part contains a number of new songs and sayings and things that will bring applause from the audience. In the other Mr. Finney will do an entirely new club-swinging act, different in every respect from anything he has done here before.

Lieutenant Lasher Departs.

Lieut. Lasher of the U. S. S. Adams left for his home in Oakland by the Mariposa yesterday. Mrs. Lasher, wife of the lieutenant, at one time a society favorite at her home, has recently been hypnotized by a fake evangelist there until her condition borders on mania, and she has become so wrapped up in her religion that she was ready to abandon home and family. It is understood the lieutenant's visit is in reference to this trouble.

THE CLASS OF '96.

Exercises at Kamehameha Schools Last Night.

Illness of Dr. Hyde Causes a Change in Program—Interesting Essays by Graduates.

At the graduating exercises at the Kamehameha School for Boys last night, after the Rev. Stephen Desha had delivered the invocation the Kamehameha Choir sang, and owing to the illness of the vice-president, Rev. C. M. Hyde, instead of his address the salutatory and an essay on "The Building of Roads a Factor in Civilization," was delivered by E. L. Jones.

Miss Richards then sang a very pretty piece called "Colleen Asthore," and carried away the house and a floral tribute. R. M. Duncan delivered an address on "Hawaiian Mythology" and after other able addresses J. A. Smith delivered the valedictory.

The program in full is given below. The hall was beautifully decorated and the class motto, "Make the Ideal Real," was conspicuous.

Invocation Rev. Stephen Desha

Music Selected

ART EXHIBITION
WILL OPEN TODAY.

Hugo A. Fisher's Magnificent Collection Open to Public.

ARE MAGNIFICENT SUBJECTS.

Merced River—Yosemite, a Favorite in Oil—Famous Marsh Scenes—An Artist who Paints Portraits or Bugged Mountains with Equal Ease.

The sixty-three paintings by Hugo A. Fisher now on view in the art rooms of the Pacific Hardware Company form the grandest collection, from an artistic



PEACE AND PLENTY.

[Sketched by Harry Roberts of the Advertiser from the original painting by Hugo Fisher.]

point of view, ever seen in this country. Mr. Fisher, though hardly in the middle period of life, has a reputation as an artist extending from Europe to Hawaii, for even in this little community his paintings will be found in the residences of men who are admirers of art for art's sake.

Some years ago W. M. Giffard visited Mr. Fisher's studio in San Francisco and made a selection of his, at that time, recent paintings, and brought them here. Since then there has been a desire in the breasts of other people here to possess them without having to go to San Francisco to secure them. Through some of the people who have seen his paintings Mr. Fisher was induced to come here and exhibit his pictures and make sketches and paintings of scenery around the Islands.

Considering that the city had but recently been deluged with the work of that prince of romancers, W. H. Hildard, the undertaking was rather great, but the people who sent the request knew the work of both artists and were confident of the success of Mr. Fisher.

The artist's handling of the various subjects differs in many respects from that of most artists; his technique, his perfect knowledge of colors and ability to place them effectively has given Mr. Fisher a reputation which comes only to men whose everyday toil is performed conscientiously.

Of the sixty-three pictures in the exhibition by Mr. Fisher but three are in oil, the largest, No. 57, being a view of the Merced River, in the grand valley of the Yosemite. This view is from the bank of the river and fading two of the famous peaks there, and from the cloud-tipped summit of one the river gushes forth in a magnificent waterfall, disappearing again behind a foothill and hidden from view until it appears again flowing around a tree-sheltered bend, and widening out until it becomes a transparent lake. Focus the picture with your hand and the entire



MARSH ON LONG ISLAND.

[Sketched by Harry Roberts of the Advertiser from the original painting by Hugo Fisher.]

scene is before you in magnificent and grandeur and lifelike effect. There is nothing lost in the picture, and the atmospheric effect is attained in such a capital manner that the painting may be described as one marvelously true to nature.

Another oil that will attract the attention of the visitor is No. 56, a scene on the American River, more weird than the other, and one that is suggestive of fine sport with rod and gun.

On the left bank of the river a number of dead trees stand sentinel-like, while in the background stand the giant mountains which make the strong points in the painting. It is full of action, in this picture, and with a stretch of imagination one can hear the water going over the falls.

To say that Artist Fisher's works in oil are superior to those he has painted in water colors would be wrong. If there is a difference it is in the strength of the colors. His methods in water color are different from those of the average artist, and it is in the difference in the handling that one might with some degree of truth decide that his No. 36 in the exhibition, "Twilight in California," is superior to the scene on the American River. The public has been educated to expect in water color sketches a flat illustration of the painter's idea of the subject, a boldness of execution and quantity of laying in by washes, without regard to detail. In this class of paintings the purchaser is left to supply what is lacking in detail, and to do this his art gallery must be a larger room than is found in Honolulu built houses. Mr. Fisher's paintings are effective without sacrificing technique; his paintings bear close inspection at arm's length, nor do they lose in effect when hung at a distance. Take his No. 54, a winter scene representing a flock of sheep being driven home through a snow storm. The closest examination only reveals to the student that it has been done in water colors; its strength and the magnificence of the handling conceal the fact. The first of the sheep, snow-covered, are so well depicted that

HEALTH BOARD
DOES BUSINESS.

Dr. Weddick of Kawaihau, Kauai, Resigns.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES CLOSED.

Most of the Time of the Session Taken up in Informal Discussion—Letters From W. O. Smith Read by Minister Cooper—Petition from Leper.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, there were present President Emerson, Minister Cooper, Drs. Day and Mon-sarrat, Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds and Kelliop.

Dr. Monsarrat's report showed all the cattle received from three places on this island affected with rinderpest.

Fish Inspector Kelliop's report showed 50,206 fish received during the week ending June 21st. Of this number 500 were condemned.

A communication from Dr. Weddick, Government physician at Kawaihau, Hanalei, on the Island of Kauai, asked that his resignation be accepted in order to allow him to fill a post at Ewa. Resignation accepted.

It seems that "they are after" Jack McVeigh's scalp. Another application for his position was received from H. S. Padgett. Placed on file.

A petition signed by about 150 prominent residents of Kona, asking that Dr. Lindley be retained as Government physician in his old position, was read. Action on petition deferred.

The matter of charges against C. T. Akana was postponed.

A petition from several lepers in the jail at Kalapapa asked that they be pardoned. This was addressed to the Executive at first, but was presented to the Board of Health for suitable information. Referred to Mr. Meyer for a speedy reply.

The various tenders for supplies, thirty-nine in number, for the leper settlement were opened and placed on file for consideration at a special meeting to be held at 4 p.m. Friday.

Minister Cooper read letters from W. O. Smith, the substance of which has

one can almost judge the fineness of their shaggy coats, while the shepherd and the rest of the flock are almost hidden from view by the blinding snow. When one has examined No. 54 there is but one opinion—Mr. Fisher excels in winter scenes. Then turn to No. 40, a marsh on Long Island, and the absolute desolation and the coldness depicted in

the picture will be evident to all.

The picture will be evident to all.</

FOURTH CELEBRATION IN HILO TOWN.

Powder Will be Burned for
Both Nations.

BAD FIRE ON THE TUG ROVER.

Society Still Booming—Party for Miss
Forbes—Relief Society Organized.
Portuguese Will Have One of Their
Own—Dr. Williams New House, Etc.

HILO (Hawaii), June 21.—Despite the continued wet weather the society circles of Hilo have not allowed the week to slip by quietly. During one pleasant day last week there was a happy gathering on Coccoau Island.

On Thursday evening the Social Club met in the parlors of the Hilo Hotel for a few hours indulgence in dancing and there was a large crowd present and all had a good time.

On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winter entertained friends at dinner.

At the invitation of Miss Harriet Austin the young ladies of Hilo enjoyed a sociable afternoon on Saturday at the home of Judge and Mrs. S. L. Austin. It was announced that the affair should be a thimble bee, and although most of the young ladies came prepared to stitch, stitch, stitch, it is doubtful whether much was accomplished in that line of diversion. The busiest part of the day was spent over the chocolate cups and ice cream dishes. The affair was given in honor of Miss Hattie Forbes, who leaves today for her home in Honolulu after a year's residence in Hilo.

The regular monthly social of the First Foreign Church takes place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Severance tomorrow evening.

Considerable enthusiasm has been aroused over the coming celebration of the Fourth of July, the day being a twice holiday in Hawaii. Public meetings have been held twice during the past week, and the leading committees reported their enthusiasm and encouragement over the progress made toward perfecting arrangements for the dual celebration. Owing to the nature of the occasion it has been decided to omit all literary exercises and invite all classes to participate in the festivities of the day. All sorts of sports have been suggested, but the program has not been perfected. The committee of arrangements consists of the following: J. R. Wilson, J. A. Scott, C. C. Kennedy, C. F. Cawley, F. J. McDonald, L. T. Grant, Wm. Vannatta, G. K. Wilder and W. A. Hardy.

F. M. Wakefield is chairman of the Finance Committee, with a coterie of assistants from the several adjacent districts. Messrs. E. B. Barthrop and Arthur Richardson and Dr. E. L. Hutchinson have been charged with arranging for a ball on the eve of the Fourth.

The nucleus of a new society has been forming for some time, and last Saturday evening the first regular meeting of the "Hilo Relief Society" was held at Fireman's Hall. Dr. C. H. Wetmore was elected president. The object of the society is to afford relief to the sick and needy of all nationalities, excepting the Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and South Sea Islanders. In the original drafting of the by-laws Hawaiians were excluded from membership, but before accepting the by-laws, it was decided to include Hawaiians in the membership roll. And now there is talk among the Portuguese of organizing a society similar in motives to the "Hilo Relief Society" for giving assistance to the sick and destitute of their colony. The Chinese and Japanese look to the welfare of their own as a rule.

About 6:30 p. m. Friday the engineer of the tug Rover discovered the little steamer afire. She was in Reed's bay at the time, and the engineer had left her but a few moments before, when on returning the deck was well ablaze. He telephoned to town at once for assistance, and after strenuous efforts to stay the flames, she was saved from entire destruction. The agent, E. E. Richards, was unable to say whether or not there was any insurance on the tug. She belongs to the owners of the Matson packet line of sailing vessels and has been used for several years for hauling scows to and from the vessels with sugar and freight, and for towing vessels in and out of the bay. All of the upper portion was burned, the hull alone being left.

Carpenters are busily engaged in erecting a pretty cottage on the premises of Robert Forrest, on the corner of School and Pohohawaii streets. It is intended to have it ready for occupancy by the first of August. Dr. Williams and bride, who are to be married on the 22d of next month, will make the place their home after their return from their wedding tour.

The last Kinan brought up a large number of passengers, including a number of Raymond & Whitcomb excursionists, the returning legislators, and several prominent business men of town.

Rev. C. W. Hill returned from Honolulu after a two weeks' stay at the metropolis, during which time he was in attendance at the convention of ministers held there. He occupied the pulpit of Central Union Church on several occasions, greatly to the interest of his hearers.

Mrs. J. P. Howatt and daughter Muriel were passengers on the Kinan. After a few days spent in Hilo they went to their Olaa coffee ranch, with Mr. Howatt. They are newcomers in the district and will form pleasant addition to the Olaa settlers. Their claim

is near the twenty-mile post. Mrs. Howatt is a sister to Thos. Wall of Wall Nichols Co., Honolulu.

The Rhoderick Dhu, Rock, master, was towed to sea by the Hawaii on Saturday morning. She had 38,748 bags of sugar aboard. Miss Perry of Papakou was her only passenger.

Aloha Charleston!

The U. S. S. Charleston, Coffin, commander, steamed out of the harbor with the homeward pennant flying at about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Just as she started out, the U. S. S. Adams men gave three cheers and were answered by the Charleston men. The band aboard the latter ship played "Home, Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me" in succession, the last of which brought smiles and tears simultaneously from many pretty faces strung out along the water front to catch a last glimpse of the departing man-of-war, and incidentally the departing officers.

HARD TO PLEASE.

We score the Weather Bureau
For the rain we didn't get,
And then we score it once again
For making roads so wet.

We score the Weather Bureau
For the breeze that doesn't blow,
And then we score it harder yet
For the gales that bluster so.

We score that bureau right and left,
All up and down the land,
And still it stays in business
At the same old stand.

—Chicago Record.

WHAT IS THAT ONE THING?

It seems like an absurdity, yet it is true all the same. I mean that you might have a cellar full of wood and coal and still shiver with cold; and you would if it were not for one thing. "Oh, that is so obvious," you may say. "It was hardly worth while to hint at it. Anybody can see it with his eyes shut. All the better for me, then; I shan't have to explain. And by the same sharpness you will be able to pick out the important point in two short letters I am about to copy for you.

The first runs thus: "In December, 1890, my daughter (Mrs. M. J. Muther) got into a low, weak, nervous condition. Do what she would, she could not get up her strength. Gradually she wasted away until everyone thought she was in a decline, and had not long to live. In fact, she was so low and dejected she did not care whether she lived or not. She was under a doctor for six months, but his medicines did her no good. My husband then said, 'My daughter, I will see what I can do for you.' What he meant was that he would have her take a medicine called Mother Seigel's Currative Syrup. He had used it himself when he was ill, and thought it might prove as beneficial to her as it had to him.

"Mrs. Muther said she was willing to try the Syrup, although she had little or no faith in its helping one as bad as she was. For if she really had consumption we know there is no cure for that. My husband, however, got bottle from Mr. Hume, the chemist, in Rochdale Road, and my daughter began taking it. After the first bottle we saw a great improvement. She could eat, and the food caused her no pain. She continued with this remedy, and gradually gained strength, but it took some time to bring her round. She was so very low and weak. After this she was able to get about, and never looked behind her. Since then she has been strong and well. We have told many persons how Mother Seigel's Syrup restored her to sound health, and are willing you should publish this statement of the facts. (Signed) (Mrs.) Margaret Watson, 11 Ruby street, Bury, Oct. 8, 1895."

"In March, 1893," says the second letter, "I began to fail in health. I could not say exactly what ailed me. I felt low, weak and tired, and had no strength for anything. My appetite fell away, and what little food I ate gave me great pain at the chest and side. My hands and feet were cold, and nearly all the color left me. I was often in so great pain I could hardly do any work. I was frequently sick, and could keep no kind of food down.

"I got weaker and weaker, in spite of all that was done, and had to be off my work for seventeen weeks. In this way I went on until November of the same year—1893. Then I happened to read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and what it had done for others suffering like me. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. W. Heywood, grocer, in Oldham Road, and after taking only the half of it I felt much better. I could eat without pain, and was stronger and brighter every way. When I had finished the bottle I was quite cured, and have had no return of the complaint since. I have told many others about what the syrup did for me, and out of thankfulness I am willing my letter should be made public. (Signed) Miss Lydia E. Morton, 1 Greaves street, Middleton Junction, near Manchester, October 10, 1895."

Both these ladies say that they were very weak, and that their food—of which they could take but little—did them no good. In the midst of plenty they were actually starving. So much wasted was one of them that it was believed she had consumption. The event showed that they both suffered from dyspepsia and nothing else. But that was quite enough, and besides, it often runs into consumption and other fatal maladies. By setting the stomach right, Mother Seigel's Syrup fully cured them both.

Coals and wood are useless without means to light a fire; and bread and meat are as nothing unless we can digest them and make them part of our flesh and bone. That is easy to see and important to remember. And it is power to help nature work this transformation that makes Mother Seigel's Syrup so wonderful a remedy.

Mrs. J. P. Howatt and daughter Muriel were passengers on the Kinan. After a few days spent in Hilo they went to their Olaa coffee ranch, with Mr. Howatt. They are newcomers in the district and will form pleasant addition to the Olaa settlers. Their claim

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with
Unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfigurement
means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon
these sufferers when

Doctors fail,
Standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure
or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but
quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Have earned the right to be called Skin
Specifics—

Because for years they have met with
most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure,
but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive ex-
periment.

25c. invested in a tablet of
CUTICURA SOAP

Will prove most convincing.

In short,

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And its cures are simply marvellous.

SKIN CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depots: F. NEWTON & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. FORTER, BROS. AND CO. AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.



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BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,
BUREAU,
WASHSTAND,
TABLE,
TWO CHAIRS,
ROCKER,
—7 PIECES IN ALL.

POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in
this market for the money. Call
and see this Set.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandlers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Original and Only Generic.
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
A liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. id. 2s. od. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists.

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C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LEO. F. G. HARDEN

BORS UP SERENELY.

(Continued from First Page.)

cancelled and returned. There were no more checks in the book, but there were several loose checks in the drawer. Some of these were taken, and one of the cancelled checks was taken out of the book for the obvious purpose of getting Mr. Strong's signature, and also the consecutive number of the checks. The numbers of the forged checks were very near the correct numbers. The checks, however, were not cashed at the Southern Bank, as the teller, Mr. Mumford, saw at once that the signature was not that of Mr. Strong, and refused to pay them.

When Mr. Strong heard of the forgeries he did some detective work on his own account. He went to Messrs. Cooper and Tuberdy and secured an account from them of how the checks were passed, and a description of the man who had passed them. The description fitted Harden exactly. Mr. Cooper said that the man who passed the checks on him gave his name as Leonard, and purchased a dollar's worth of groceries, which he ordered sent to his room at the Palmetto House on Bryan street. Mr. Strong went to the Palmetto House, accompanied by a friend, and made inquiries. He was informed that Harden had had a room there but that he had left Saturday night for Charleston, leaving instructions, however, that if any one called for him the people of the house were to say that they knew nothing of his whereabouts, but if a friend should inquire for him they might tell him that he had gone to the lighthouse in Charleston. Mr. Strong was shown Harden's room, and he found there a lot of letters which Harden had torn up and thrown into a corner. The fragments were pasted together. There were several letters from his mother in Glasgow, Scotland, just such letters as a mother would write. The writer was evidently a gentlewoman, though in reduced circumstances. There was also a letter to Harden from some one in Chicago signing herself "Core."

About 9:30 o'clock Saturday night Harden rushed into the Morning News office. He had evidently been drinking and was laboring under excitement, which was ascribed to drink.

"I just wanted to say good-bye," he exclaimed; "I am going to get out of town, but I had to break the law to do it. It will make a nice sensation for you in a few days. Let me down gently, will you?"

Harden said he was going to Charleston and intended to beat his way on the train.

"Say, do you want a few letters from the Soudan?" he exclaimed as he started out the door. "If you do I'll send you a few."

Harden's remark about breaking the law was ascribed to drink and a natural habit of talking wildly. He had on a pair of new shoes and a bundle under his arm, evidently shirts or laundry. When the forgeries became known suspicion fell upon Harden at once. The description given by Mr. Tuberdy fitted him exactly.

Chief of Police McDermott said last night that no report of the matter had been made to him. He knew, however, that Harden had left the city Saturday night, and laid the forgery to him as soon as he heard of it. There would have been no trouble in arresting Harden, the chief said, if the matter had been promptly reported to the police as soon as the forgeries were discovered, and he had little doubt that he could be found now if wanted.

Mr. Strong said that he was afraid Harden would repeat the use of his name in Charleston, as he had carried a supply of his cards along with him, which he might use as he did here, or, worse still, he might attempt to pass himself as Mr. Strong after getting further north.—The News, Savannah (Ga.), May 24.

BADLY WANTED NATIVE.

Born, Brought up and Spent a Great Part of His Time in Prison.

Arrested Tuesday Night While in Mischievous and Finds Several Warrents Awaiting Him.

George Nakolo, alias Paahao, the latter of which names means prisoner, has come to grief again and has bumped up against a regular hornet's nest of warrants.

A mounted patrolman was sent to Kakaako late Tuesday night in response to a telephone message which conveyed the impression that some shooting was going on at Kumuhu's house. Upon arrival there Pasbawo was arrested on complaint of Kumuhu, who complained that the former had entered the house while he was asleep and that upon attempting to put him out had tried to "do him up." In a scuffle Paahao finally got outside and in order to keep off people whom Kumuhu had called to his aid to expel the intruder, had fired off a revolver.

It was found Wednesday morning that Paahao was wanted by H. E. Walker and T. V. King for taking bicycles for a short time and keeping them indefinitely. Then again he is wanted for assault and battery on W. Wardell.

Paahao has quite a spotted career. He was born in prison twenty years ago and spent several years of his life there. When he was but 10 years of age he was sent to the reform school for a long term for larceny. At 16 years of age he was given nine months

in prison for another case of larceny and last year his term in prison for vagrancy ended January 1st. Since that time he has figured in the escapades already given.

Paahao is a natural born villain and seems to be unhappy unless in some mischief which will end by his being sent to his natural home behind the prison walls.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Commissions have been issued to Dr. C. B. Cooper as regimental surgeon, with the rank of Major; Dr. James T. Wayson to be surgeon of the First Battalion, with rank of Captain, and Dr. R. P. Myers to be surgeon of the Second Battalion, with rank of Major.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Chinese in quarantine will be released today.

The last sale of Ewa Plantation stock brought \$170.

The S. S. Kinai will sail at 10 a. m. today and return July 3.

The Spencerian pens have held the market for nearly forty years.

Hon. W. S. North, son of Lord North, and wife are on the Mariposa.

S. W. Wilcox, sheriff of Kauai, and his son went to California yesterday.

Prof. Ingalls left for the East yesterday. It is said he will return with a bride.

Prof. Keeble was busy yesterday inspecting plants which arrived by the Mariposa.

Commissioner Marsden leaves Honolulu today to walk to J. M. Horner's place, Kukui.

The Charleston will proceed direct to Monterey to take part in the Fourth of July celebration.

Dr. John Weddick has accepted the appointment as Government physician at Ewa plantation.

Hawaiian Minister Hatch is spending the summer at Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. Hatch is in San Francisco.

Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M., will hold a meeting at 7:30 this evening. Work in Third Degree.

E. Hammer of Benson, Smith & Co., who has been quite seriously ill for some time, is slowly recovering.

It is stated that Mr. Deskey has disposed of a one-third interest in the Hilo tract to Andrew Brown for \$1,000.

Henry H. Renton will act under full power of attorney from J. R. Renton during the latter's absence from the country.

Mrs. W. H. Avery, wife of the passenger agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., is through passenger on the Mariposa for San Francisco.

The case of E. B. Barthrop vs. Kona Coffee Co. was argued before the Supreme Court by Col. Gilbert F. Little yesterday, and submitted.

Mrs. Ellis Mills, wife of the United States Consul-General and Charge d'Affaires, left for her home in Virginia yesterday. She will visit her relatives there.

Miss Susanne Patch sailed on the Mariposa yesterday, returning about the last of August, when she will resume her music-teaching at the residence of Mrs. E. Wall.

Judge Widemann received by the Australasia Monday the largest moose head that has ever been sent to the Islands. It is very neatly mounted and will make a fine ornament.

Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. L.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, June 23. Am. ship Tillie E. Starbuck, Curtis, from Astoria.

Wednesday, June 24. Missionary packet Morning Star, Garland, returned on account of illness of first officer.

Stmr Kinai, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, from the Colonies.

Thursday, June 25. Stmr Iwai, Smythe, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr Kaena Calway, from Oahu ports.

Bk Matilda, Swenson, from Port Blakely.

Schr Ada, from Hilo.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, June 23. U S S Charleston, Coffin, for Monterey.

Am. bktne Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr Likelike Weir for Hawaii ports.

Br bk Jessie Osborne Page for Port Townsend.

Wednesday, June 24. Stmr Hawaii Fitzgerald for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Hawaiian Fitzgerald for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Kaual, Bruhn, for Kauai ports Thursday, June 25. Stmr Kaala Thompson, for Koloa. Stmr Wafaleale, Gregory, for Kona ports.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for San Francisco.

Missionary packet Morning Star, Garland, for Ruk.

Am. bk Fresno, Underwood, for Port Townsend.

Stmr Iwai, Smythe, for Hamakua ports.

Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummings, Nielsen, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From Kauai, per stmr James Mahe, June 24.—Dr. Walters, Miss Rowena Dowsett and 9 on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Kinai, June 24.—Voitano: C. D. Chase, W. A. Jones, J. A. Cary, T. E. Smith, W. Schneckenleid, S. N. Hoyt, Way Ports: E. R. Hendry, C. Kaiser, G. F. Little, Mrs. J. Vierra and child, John Cook, Ged. W. Brown, Andrew Duncan, Mrs. M. E. Yarick, Miss Mary Zimmers, Miss Viola Munroe, Miss Hartie Forbs, W. S. Terry, Sam Parker, Capt. J. Rose, Miss Annie Wright, Robt. Boyd, Miss Katie Harbottle, J. Rene and wife, Miss R. Boyd, Sister Bonaventura, Sister Antonio and servant, Miss Mary Kapu, Rev. S. Kapu, Capt. Henry Langrede, A. Douse and 9 on deck.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, June 24—Colonel Santa Maria and wife, W. J. Beck, Mr. Agassiz, Edwin Harrow.

From Koolau, per stmr Kaala, June 25—Mr. Rothwell.

From Hawaii, per stmr Iwai, June 25—F. A. Schaefer, Akaka, and 7 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

For the Colonies, per stmr. Claudine, June 23.—Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Master R. Alexander, Mrs. H. G. Alexander and family, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Alexander, Mrs. W. O. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. Riemenschneider, Miss Waterhouse, Miss Dickey, the Misses Wilcox, J. Neill, J. Glenn, Clarence Smith, R. Strachan, Ernest Parker, Miss Eva Parker, Miss Purdy, Miss A. K. Weed, Henry Vida and wife, Miss Lizzie Perkins and Mrs. F. C. Achong.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, June 23.—Miss Denzle, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Paulding, G. Fairchild, Mrs. H. Isenberg, L. Kahlaibau, wife and child, J. F. Clay, L. E. Atwater, J. M. Castino, M. Von Klaeden, Dr. Averard, Miss Sharp, Edwin Anderson, Mrs. Brewer, E. Strehz, Lily Bungo, Lucy Bungo, and 50 on deck.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 23.—George H. Robertson, C. B. Wells, James N. K. Keo, and wife, Vivian Richardson, George Forsyth, Edward Dowsett, T. C. Forsyth, Umi Mimasa, S. Matsumura, Robert W. Atkinson, E. H. Paris, W. E. Rowell, Mrs. G. J. Campbell and children, Miss C. Greenwell, R. W. Meyer and wife, Miss V. Meyer, J. K. Nahale, A. Hocking, A. Haneberg, F. Huga, L. Inishi, Col. S. Norris and 63 on deck.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, June 25—Miss Patch, Miss Pauphi, Miss Grubba, W. B. Jones and wife, C. H. Brown, Mrs. E. Mills, the Misses Kennedy, Mrs. T. G. Thrum and daughter, J. E. Reynolds, Mr. Smith, D. C. Bates, Mrs. Warner, Miss Cameron, Miss J. Jeffers, S. W. Wilcox, R. L. Wilcox, A. B. Ingalls, S. Witroski, R. R. Hind and wife, J. Renton and wife, Miss Wright, Edwin W. Fuller, St. O. E. Lasher, U. S. N. W. T. Terry, G. W. Brown, Mrs. A. C. Crandall.

BORN.

ROWAT.—In this city, on June 25, 1896, to the wife of Dr. A. R. Rowat, a son.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

LOUISA MARION TODD vs. ALFRED ADRIAN TODD; separation.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his deputy, greeting: You are commanded to summon Alfred Adrian Todd, defendant, to appear before the said Circuit Court at the May term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of Louise Marion Todd, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the L. S. at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of Louise Marion Todd, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

GEORGE LUCAS vs. CLARK.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1764-8a

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

WILLIAMINA VIGIL vs. HAN BRODKE ALEXANDER VOGEL.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his deputy, greeting: You are commanded to summon Han Brodke Alexander Vogel, defendant, to appear before the said Circuit Court at the May term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of Williamina Vogel, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the L. S. at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of Williamina Vogel, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

WILLIAMINA VIGIL vs. HAN BRODKE ALEXANDER VOGEL.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his deputy, greeting: You are commanded to summon Han Brodke Alexander Vogel, defendant, to appear before the said Circuit Court at the May term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of Williamina Vogel, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.